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Established 1887

Austria	10:15 A.M.	Kenya	10:15 A.M.
Belgium	10:30 A.M.	Lebanon	10:30 A.M.
Denmark	10:45 A.M.	Liberia	10:45 A.M.
Egypt	11:15 A.M.	Madagascar	11:15 A.M.
Finland	12:30 P.M.	Malta	12:30 P.M.
France	2:30 P.M.	Netherlands	2:30 P.M.
Germany	3:00 P.M.	Nigeria	3:00 P.M.
Great Britain	3:30 P.M.	Portugal	3:30 P.M.
Greece	3:45 P.M.	Spain	3:45 P.M.
Iceland	4:15 P.M.	Sweden	4:15 P.M.
Iran	4:30 P.M.	Switzerland	4:30 P.M.
Iraq	4:45 P.M.	Turkey	4:45 P.M.
Ireland	4:45 P.M.	U.S. Military (S. Korea)	4:45 P.M.
Italy	4:45 P.M.	Yugoslavia	4:45 P.M.

Japan	5:30 P.M.	Lebanon	5:30 P.M.
Malta	5:45 P.M.	Liberia	5:45 P.M.
Monaco	5:45 P.M.	Madagascar	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Malta	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Netherlands	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Nigeria	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Portugal	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Spain	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Sweden	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Switzerland	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Turkey	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	U.S. Military (S. Korea)	5:45 P.M.
Montenegro	5:45 P.M.	Yugoslavia	5:45 P.M.

Meets Schmidt, Scheel

Brezhnev Condemns N-Weapon in Bonn

By John Vinocur

BONN, May 4 (NYT)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev arrived in West Germany today for four days of talks on disarmament, detente and trade, under circumstances that indicated serious concern about the 71-year-old leader's health.

Following a schedule that virtually eliminated public appearances and cut the total length of his official conversations to 7½ hours over the four days, Mr. Brezhnev met this afternoon with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to discuss what were described as bilateral issues and then attended a state dinner.

In a speech at the dinner, Mr. Brezhnev called for intensive arms

reduction efforts and again attacked the proposed development of the neutron bomb. In a clear reference to the possible U.S. manufacture of the weapon, Mr. Brezhnev spoke of "a fatal gift which one wants to offer the people of our continent."

The speech, made in reply to a toast by West German President Walter Scheel, called for the ban-

ning of the neutron weapon through "binding mutual agreement." The nature of the accord was not spelled out, but he appeared to be aiming his remarks at West Germany, where neutron weapons, if developed, would be stationed.

Mankind's Downfall

"It is easy to bring about mankind's downfall," Mr. Brezhnev said. "Let us agree to renounce production and deployment of new systems of mass-destruction weapons. Let us make sure that armaments are no longer stockpiled."

Observers noted that Mr. Brezhnev's face and neck looked swollen. Upon arrival at the Bonn-Cologne airport, he moved in a stiff, mechanical fashion and was guided down the stairway of his plane.

When Mr. Brezhnev reviewed a military honor guard, his mouth opened twice as if he were having difficulty breathing. Later, when he visited Mr. Scheel's residence, he received assistance in going down steps. To reporters, watching the scene at close range, the Soviet leader looked pallid and he appeared to speak in a slurred manner.

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In French-U.S. Dispute

A Pan Am Plane Is Barred in Paris

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP)—The United States and France yesterday became involved in a dispute over an air service by Pan American World Airways into Paris from London.

The problem that had been brewing for several days finally boiled over when France refused to let 11 passengers get off a Pan Am plane in Paris. Pan Am returned the plane to London with its passengers on board.

On Monday, Pan Am began a flight from San Francisco to Paris that stopped in London where passengers for that city were discharged. The Paris-bound passengers were then transferred from a Boeing 747 to a smaller Boeing 727 for the remainder of the flight. Although the French government complained that the change of aircraft was illegal, the passengers were allowed off Monday and Tuesday.

But yesterday, the French authorities would not let the passengers off the plane and made Pan Am return them to London. The Paris airport authorities had noticed Pan Am of their intentions and the airline had advised the passengers that they might not be able to get off in Paris.

Countermeasures Considered

"We protested the French action and told them: countermeasures would be considered," James Atwood, deputy assistant secretary of transportation affairs, said yesterday. Unless France accedes to the U.S. position, the Civil Aeronautics Board may act to cut the number of Air France flights into the United States in retaliation.

Raid Launched Inside Angola By South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, May 4 (Reuters)—South Africa said today it had launched a limited military offensive against guerrillas in Angola.

Defense Minister P. Botha said his South African troops had entered Angola after large numbers of guerrillas from the South-West African People's Organization had reportedly attacked targets in South-West Africa (Namibia).

In London, the Angolan news agency said that South African troops attacked a town in Angola after bombing it intensely.

The agency said that South African paratroopers based in South-West Africa had occupied the mining town of Cacina after attacking earlier today.

Letelier Case Leads FBI to Cuban Exile

MIAMI, May 4 (UPI)—The 1976 Cuban blast that killed the former Cuban ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier, may have been detonated by an electronic device in car driven by anti-Castro militant Alvin Ross Diaz, all officials said.

Mr. Ross and a fellow Cuban, Guillermo Novo Sampol, were flown to New York by U. S. Marshals last Friday after being picked up April 14 in Miami on several warrants unrelated to the Letelier case.

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HELPING HANDS—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev gets assistance in rising to his feet from Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left) and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after he was unable to get out of his chair by himself.

The contrast with his visit here in 1973 was marked. At that time, Mr. Brezhnev made a statement in the Soviet cortege on his arrival at the airport and rode in an open car. Today, there was no statement and he was taken in a closed limousine to Schloss Gymnich, a 17th-century moated castle about 30 miles northwest of Bonn, where the Soviet party is staying.

West German officials, who placed three special medical vehicles in the Soviet cortege, had been unable until Tuesday to arrange a final schedule for the visit. Mr. Brezhnev's first to the West since last summer. A proposed trip to the Ruhr industrial area and a meeting with German business leaders were abandoned.

Gromyko (left) and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after he was unable to get out of his chair by himself.

Goes to Panama

Vesco Leaves Costa Rica, Avoids Likely Expulsion

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 4 (UPI)—Fugitive U.S. financier Robert Vesco, faced with almost certain rejection of his application for Costa Rican citizenship, has headed for Panama.

Maj. Antonio Pereyra, chief of immigration at San Jose's Juan Santa Maria Airport, said yesterday that he saw Mr. Vesco board an executive plane on Sunday with his business partner, Norman Leblanc.

Maj. Pereyra said that the plane was scheduled to land in Panama, but that Mr. Vesco's plane was not known.

Observers say that Mr. Vesco might have left to avoid expulsion by President-elect Rodrigo Carazo Odoi, who takes office on Monday. Mr. Carazo promised during his campaign that he would oppose Mr. Vesco's citizenship application.

Mr. Vesco fled to Costa Rica in 1972 at the invitation of President Jose Figueres to avoid prosecution by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on charges of a \$2 million stock fraud while head of the Swiss-based

Labor Faces English, Welsh Test in Local Elections

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—British Labor government, cheered by an electoral setback for the Nationalists in Scotland, today faced voters in local balloting in England and Wales.

All the seats in the 32 London boroughs and a third of the seats in 80 metropolitan and district councils were at stake, a total of 3,411 seats.

Results of Tuesday's voting in Scotland for 511 seats on 12 regional councils showed gains for Labor and the opposition Conservatives at the expense of the Scottish National Party and independents.

Final figures showed Labor holding 174 seats in Scotland, Conserva-

tives 135 and Nationalists 18. Before the poll Labor had 163, Conservatives 119 and Nationalists 27.

Lothian District

Labor gained control of Lothian district, which includes Edinburgh and the neighboring Central district. In both, no party had overall control before the poll.

In Strathclyde, the Labor-governed industrial belt around Glasgow, the Nationalists gained one seat and lost seven to end up with only two seats out of 103.

Political observers in Scotland said that voters appeared to have been scared off by the Nationalists' demand for total control over Scottish affairs, instead of the Labor

plan to hand over partial powers, devolved control.

They also noted that Labor's generous unemployment and welfare payments have cushioned the worst effects of unemployment, running at 8.2 per cent in Scotland compared with 4.6 per cent in southern England.

Welsh Nationalism

Nationalism has a role in Wales in the Plaid Cymru "Party of Wales" movement but in England the mass of voters will vote either Labor or Conservative, irrespective of the record of their councilors on local issues.

The Conservatives hope to win two London boroughs and so con-

trol half the total, and to make enough gains in seats to take over the Inner London Education Authority, which administers the schools.

Education

Education is a hot issue. The Conservatives want more attention for brighter children. Labor prefers classes of mixed ability and opposes selection.

Widespread gains for Labor could encourage Prime Minister James Callaghan to call general elections this year. Tory gains might make him wait another 12 months. His government, elected in October, 1974, has a five-year life.

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Officials Fear Sales Deal Will Fail

F-15 Is Symbol to Saudis of U.S. Recognition of Aid

By Peter Osos
and David B. Ottaway

RIYADH, May 4 (WP)—The sale of U.S. F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia is a profoundly important symbol in Saudi minds of Washington's recognition of their country's essential contribution to the well-being of the United States.

Conversations with top government officials in the last four days leave no doubt about the depth of Saudi feeling on this issue. In their view, it is a matter that goes far beyond mere security considerations, although they make it clear that they legitimately need a modern plane for the defense of the kingdom and its huge but vulnerable oil riches.

High-ranking Saudis, including the foreign minister, Prince Faisal, and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister, express concern that the significance of Saudi Arabia's willingness to produce oil far beyond its own immediate needs and to prop up the dollar are not fully appreciated in Washington.

Saudi Arabia is the United States' most important source of foreign oil, which now accounts for nearly half of the total U.S. consumption. Including oil coming to U.S. markets via Caribbean refineries, this country probably supplied about one-quarter of total U.S. imports last year.

Defenders of Dollar

Moreover, Saudi Arabia is practically alone among major oil producers in defending the use of the dollar to determine oil prices. A switch to other currencies would send the dollar reeling downward, with serious consequences for continuing international confidence in the U.S. economy.

"Were it not for Western and particularly U.S. needs, Sheikh

Yamani and others say, Saudi Arabia would do better to leave its oil in the ground, where its value is increasing at a rate far above the return possible on any investment."

The Saudis are at all appearances the most soft-spoken, reserved and pro-U.S. of all the Arabs. They are also extremely reluctant to threaten any country, particularly the United States, which they look to for security, technology, expertise and above all friendship.

Thus when Saudi officials begin speaking about the adverse effect

the rejection of the F-15 deal would have on their willingness to underwrite U.S. oil and financial needs, it is clear that they are more upset than their relatively low-key words suggest.

When Sheikh Yamani said in an interview published in The Washington Post this week (IHT, May 3) that if the sale of the F-15s is rejected, "We will have a feeling that you are not concerned with our security, technology, expertise and above all friendship," some Saudis were immediately worried about the political effect

of the statement on U.S. public opinion.

Explicit Terms

Yet no high-ranking Saudi would disagree with Sheikh Yamani's mild warning that rejection of the plane deal undoubtedly would affect the outlook on U.S. oil needs and the dollar troubles. In fact, the same warning came through in far more explicit terms in a number of private conversations.

Even Prince Faisal, whose position in the royal family demands a

more measured stance than Sheikh Yamani's, was notably straightforward in comments on how Saudi Arabia would feel about a rejection of the plane deal.

"There would be questioning undoubtedly and undoubtedly the effect would be a re-evaluation in the assessment of what the extent of our relations with the United States should be," he remarked.

It is perhaps not fully understood in the United States that the Saudis, for all their billions of dollars and barrels of oil, still feel weak and vulnerable in their role as the world's financial superpower.

"We may be rich in money," said a Saudi official, "but we have only 5 million people, no real means to defend ourselves and little of our own technology to develop. We are really a very small country."

Seeking Assistance

As a result of this prevailing view in official circles, the Saudis are looking to the United States for all kinds of assistance, from meeting security and technology needs to political support for their staunchly anti-Communist objectives.

Saudis are mystified as to why Washington would rebuke a country that provides so much that is mutually beneficial to the United States and shares its views on all major issues but one—the Middle East.

To Israeli contentions that Saudi Arabia could send the F-15s to a war front, the Saudis reply that they will not even be able to fly the sophisticated jets until the 1980s, leaving ample time for Middle East peace efforts. They belittle the notion that they might transfer the planes to another Arab country, saying that such a maneuver would seem too complicated for war that seem to last only a few days.

If Congress refuses to sell the F-15 to Saudi Arabia, the Saudis seem fully prepared to turn to France for the \$3.5-billion deal. Such a move, they unhappy to observe, would mean some cost to their friendship with the United States and inevitably their support for U.S. interests.

The PLO leadership considers the main problem to be extreme Lebanese leftist groups, who belong to the Joint Forces Command headed by Mr. Arafat but have considerable autonomy. "We are trying to persuade our Lebanese allies to cooperate with the UN troops, but we cannot think of using force against them," a high-ranking PLO official said.

The commander of the French UN battalion at Tyre, Col. Jean Salvan, has said that the PLO leaders have assured him that the guerrillas would not cross into the UN buffer zones.

Fishing Crew**Finds Bars of****Floating Gold**

REPEATED. The lives of our children must be secure. This is our great problem and our preoccupation."

He said no effort would be spared to achieve a peace. But he continued, "It must be a real peace for all generations to come, for our children and our children's children."

As he arrived amid heavy security, an estimated 500 noisy demonstrators paraded about 100 yards away. Most appeared to be Palestinian or Arab students who shouted such slogans as, "Palestine is Arab" and "Zionism is racism."

They carried signs saying, "Begin: Yesterday's Terrorist, Today's Hero" and "Begin—a Decade in Genocide."

There was an opposing pro-Israeli demonstration on the other side of the street, but the police kept the two groups separated.

New York Welcome

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Mr. Begin was welcomed here today by Mayor Edward Koch, whose mansion has been turned over to the Prime Minister and his staff for the three-day visit.

"I will explain to you our main preoccupation. Such a danger as we have seen must never again be

Begin Receives a Degree In U.S., Arouses Protest

CHICAGO, May 4 (UPI)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was denounced by demonstrators here yesterday as he was honored with a university degree. Today he flew to New York and the climax of his U.S. visit.

In a transcontinental tour marking the 30th anniversary of the independence of Israel, Mr. Begin was made an honorary citizen of Chicago and of Illinois last night and given an honorary doctor of laws degree by Northwestern University in suburban Evanston.

The citation for the honorary degree commended him for providing the example of "vigilance being the essence of liberty." Mr. Begin told the university audience of 8,500 that he accepted the degree "on behalf of my generation, a generation of destruction and redemption."

"The history of my generation has been one of cruelty and indifference of the world," he said. Referring to Nazi Germany's attempts to annihilate the Jews, Mr. Begin said "Nobody came to their rescue, even when they saw the trains rolling to Auschwitz."

"I will explain to you our main preoccupation. Such a danger as we have seen must never again be

"This is not the first such list we have published. In 1976, Amnesty International appealed yesterday to President Aparicio Mendez of Uruguay for an inquiry into allegations of torture of political detention in his country.

It said that 12 persons are reported to have died under torture in Uruguay in the last two years. David Simpson, director of the British section of the London-based human rights organization, said that the appeal was for an independent inquiry into the torture allegations and also into the fate of missing people.

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New Florida Plant May Change Garbage to Usable Natural Gas

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., May 4 (AP)—A mountain of garbage, garden trimmings and other debris will go into a new plant here in the next four years. What comes out may determine whether garbage power can help solve the energy crisis.

The \$3.6-million pilot plant built under a Department of Energy contract was dedicated Tuesday, although even the designers said that they were not sure how the experiment will end.

"We don't know whether it will be economically feasible," said Peter Vandy, technical vice-president for Waste Management Co., the builders. "We don't know how much it will cost to produce methane. That's what this plant is for."

The plant is designed to consume 50 to 100 tons of garbage a day, using bacteria and heat to convert the waste into 150,000 cubic feet of methane—a form of natural gas.

Donald Beatty, an assistant secretary in the Department of Energy, said that if all the energy could be recovered from all the nation's garbage, it could equal the output of 70 large power plants.

"Of course, it isn't possible to recover all of that," Mr. Beatty said. "But at the same time you're solving a solid waste problem."

Argentina Intercepts Chilean Cargo Plane

SANTIAGO, May 4 (UPI)—Argentine Navy fighter planes yesterday intercepted a Chilean cargo plane loaded with horses and forced it to land in Argentina, the Chilean Foreign Ministry announced.

The propeller-driven DC-6 was released after it was determined that it inadvertently strayed from its route from Uruguay and flew near an Argentine air base.

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Iceberg Off S. America

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—A 768-square-mile iceberg is adrift off the tip of South America, but it does not pose a danger to shipping, British scientists and Defense Ministry officials say.

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It's off the front pages but it isn't off the beaches:

An urgent appeal to Americans to help clean up this mess.

The whole world is aghast at the extent and the implications of the 220,000-ton oilspill.

And much of the world has already lent support to the clean-up action. The Germans have sent pumps and other technical equipment. So have the Dutch. Spanish fishermen have sent small boats. Money has come from as far away as Hong Kong and Indonesia. French school children and Belgians are in Brittany right now, helping to clean the beaches and to save wild life.

Surely Americans are as appalled as others. They must want to help. Perhaps they don't know how.

To help Americans, French and others (individuals and companies alike) who want to lend a hand, the American Chamber of Commerce in France is sponsoring and acting as a clearing house for a fund raising project entitled "Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany". This effort has the unqualified endorsement of all leading Franco-American organizations in France.

In response to our urgent request the World Wildlife Fund - U.S. and the Fondation de France have opened special accounts in Washington and Paris to receive the contributions which will be used to help

rehabilitate the beaches, to save marine life and to save the lives of tens of thousands of birds which have been endangered as a consequence of this disaster.

Contributions of every size are needed.

To qualify as a charitable contribution under U.S. income tax rules checks in U.S. dollars should be made out to the order of: "World Wildlife Fund - U.S."

All other currency checks should be made out to the order of: "Fondation de France".

Contributions to the Fondation de France qualify as charitable contributions for French income tax purposes.

All checks should be mailed to:

*The American Chamber of Commerce in France,
Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany,
21, avenue George V, 75008 Paris.*

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Effects of Watergate Hurt Detente Bid, Nixon Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT)—Richard Nixon says that Watergate "badly damaged" his ability to counter the mounting opposition in the United States to his policy of fostering detente with the Soviet Union.

In his memoirs, the former president touches on some of the highlights of his three summit meetings with Leonid Brezhnev in the Soviet Union in 1972 and 1974 and in the United States in 1973.

No major disclosures are contained in his discussion of the high-level contacts, but what emerges is a sense of camaraderie with Mr. Brezhnev, who in those years was more vigorous than he is now, suffering as he does from debilitating illnesses.

The three summit meetings also in a sense chronicled the downfall of Mr. Nixon.

Declining Prestige

In May, 1972, when Mr. Nixon signed a number of agreements, including the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, his political prestige was at its zenith. A month later, the illegal break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate occurred and by 1973 Mr. Nixon's standing already was slipping.

By June, 1974, the time of the last summit, Mr. Nixon's prestige had fallen so far that the trip itself was regarded by many as an effort to stave off impeachment. He was

forced to resign from office less than two months later.

The fact that the Russians were willing to go ahead with the 1974 summit was described by Mr. Nixon as "either an act of faith on their part that I was going to prevail over impeachment, or as an indication of their interest in seeing detente continue regardless of who was president."

Saying that "the most crucial and hardest fought battle" of the 1974 summit occurred in Washington and not in Moscow, Mr. Nixon said that the "convergence of anti-detente forces would have existed regardless of any domestic political problems."

"But Watergate had badly damaged my ability to defuse or at least to circumvent them," he said.

As to the meetings themselves, Mr. Nixon, known for his anti-Communist views before his presidency, said that he had told the Kremlin leaders on his visit to Moscow in 1972: "I would like to say something that my Soviet friends may be too polite to say. I know that my reputation is one of being a very hard-line, cold-war-oriented anti-Communist."

Premier Alexei Kosygin replied, "I had heard this some time back."

Mr. Nixon said that he continued: "It is true that I have a strong belief in our system, but at the same time I respect those who believe just as strongly in their own systems. There must be room in the world for two great nations with different systems to live together and work together."

"All the heads nodded on the other side of the table," Mr. Nixon said.

In the excerpts from the memoirs, Mr. Nixon recalled two stormy sessions with Mr. Brezhnev. The first occurred in 1972, when for three hours, he said, the Soviet leaders "pounded me bitterly and emotionally about Vietnam," saying that the mining of Haiphong harbor earlier that month had made it difficult for them to hold the summit.

The other time, Mr. Nixon continued, was during the 1973 summit when in San Clemente, Calif., Mr. Brezhnev tried "to browbeat me into imposing on Israel a set of principles," a settlement based on Arab terms.

"I pointed out that there was no way I could agree to any such 'principles' without prejudicing Israel's rights," Mr. Nixon recalls saying.

The former president said that in 1973 he presented to Mr. Brezhnev an official gift, a dark blue Lincoln Continental, and that Mr. Brezhnev turned it out at Camp David and nearly drove off the road. Mr. Nixon also recalled that when they went to San Clemente, Mr. Brezhnev insisted on staying at the Nixon home, ending up in Tricia Nixon's room. "It was amusing to picture a bear of a man like Brezhnev ensconced amid such feminine decor," he said.

Train Crash Near Rome

ROME, May 4 (UPI)—A train smashed at high speed into a trailer truck today at a grade crossing southeast of Rome, police said. First reports said that three people were killed and a number were injured.



JUST LOOKING—Fising-Hsing, the 260-pound panda given by China to the National Zoo in Washington, spends a spring day watching passersby from his hole in the fence. United Press International

Opposition in Nicaragua Pressing for a Coalition

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 4 (NYT)—Opposition groups are pressing for the formation of a coalition government that would include the National Guard and the ruling Liberal party but would exclude President Anastasio Somoza.

The strategy reflects the frustration of the opposition at its failure to overthrow Mr. Somoza despite wide calls for his resignation and three months of civil unrest.

"The main problem is Somoza," an opposition figure said. "If Somoza left, we could work out a peaceful transition to democracy with the Liberal party and the National Guard. It's the only way that violence will end."

Not surprisingly, spokesmen for the President, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1933, have dismissed the idea. "A dialogue without Somoza would be like seeking peace in the Middle East with out Israel," the general's newspaper, *Novedades*, said this week.

Stepped Up Efforts

But the opposition groups plan to step up their efforts to divide the ruling bloc, trying to convince leaders of the National Guard and the Liberal party that they need not be identified with the Somoza regime.

Opposition sources said some partisans of Mr. Somoza have already expressed dissatisfaction with his handling of the crisis.

Despite calls for his resignation, Mr. Somoza has stated that he will leave office only when his six-year term expires, in 1981. The Constitu-

tution bars him from seeking re-election, but many of his critics say he may then try to install a puppet as his successor.

"What we want is for Somoza to leave office and for all political sectors to participate in a national dialogue to implement the reforms needed for a truly democratic electoral solution to Nicaragua's political problem in 1981," said Edmundo Jarquin, a leader of the Democratic Liberation Union, a left-of-center coalition.

But while Mr. Somoza remains in office, Mr. Jarquin said, no opposition groups are interested in discussions with the government and the current unrest will continue.

The search for a political solution to the crisis, a crisis that began with a leftist guerrilla offensive in October and was aggravated by the murder of a leading opposition figure in January, seems to underline the problem of trying to topple an unpopular dictatorship that still has the support of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, the opposition is also divided. The Democratic Liberation Union comprises eight organizations. But the Christian Democrats, a new business group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, have refused to join it. Similarly, the traditional Conservative party opposition is divided into four factions and even the guerrilla movement, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has split into three sections in an ideological dispute.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) and ask questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Janita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVE. SOURCE
GENERAL MANAGER	—	Owner of multi-national health care firm.	Japan	Exp. pharm. market. prod. acquis. in Japan.	Box D 1,088, Herald Tribune, 181, Av. de Gaulle, Neuilly, 92280 Neuilly, France.	INT'L 24-78
PRESIDENT & MANAGING DIRECTOR	Attractive package	Construction industry.	Small Arabic	High level executive with foreign constr. exp. U.S. citizen + U.S. degree.	Box D 1,088, Herald Tribune, 181, Av. de Gaulle, Neuilly, 92280 Neuilly, France.	INT'L 24-78
AUDIT INTERNE	F.F. 108,000 +	Filia Group American (Société allemande).	Bordeaux	Exp. Fin. Sup. Com. de Gestion Financier, Français-Anglais.	Box. Lippitz-Ref. 004177 RT, Bernard Wiel consultants, 1, rue Baroin 75263 Paris Cedex 06.	INT'L 24-78
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	\$17,500- \$22,000 + + benefits	The Reader's Digest Association	Hong Kong	35-40, with recognized account. qualification, 5 yrs exp. also controlling.	Recruitment Mgr. (CFB/E), The Reader's Digest Assoc. Ltd., 25 Berkeley Square, London W1X 8AB.	INT'L 24-78
GENERAL MANAGER NORTH EUROPE	Excellent + + bonus	Transport Int'l Pool (Trailer Rentals)	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	5 yrs manage. exp. transport or vehicle co., European road exp., Eng. Ger., Dutch or French, 38-40.	Mr. J. A. Cherry, c/o Transport Int'l Pool B.V., Box 7425, 1087 JK Amsterdam.	INT'L 24-78
CONTROLLER DIRECTOR	—	Worldwide trade (machinery)		Exp. controlling foreign units, unit. grad. Ger., Eng. Overseas exp.	Mr. H. Oberholzer, Raum Funkmechanik, Witten, Germany, Tel. Witten 5222 Ext. 477.	INT'L 24-78
PLANT ENGINEERING MANAGER	Attractive	The Arab British Helicopters Company.	Egypt	Exp. planning, building + equipping new factory, world organiza.	Personnel Mgr., Westland Helicopters Ltd., Yeovil, Somerset, Tel. Yeovil 5222 Ext. 477.	INT'L 24-78
COMMERCIAL MANAGER	Attractive tax free	Major Bahraini Trading Company	Dubai + travel	35-50 mln. engin., sales manage., overseas exp. exp. prof. Middle East.	Ref. CM 10215/87, Gulf Manager, Box 113, Manama, Bahrain.	INT'L 24-78
DIRECTOR OF MARITIME AFFAIRS	—	Inter Maritime Management S.A.	Geneva + ext. travel	10 yrs exp. shipping, 5 yrs senior executive.	Inter Maritime Management S.A., 5, Rue du Mont-Blanc, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.	INT'L 24-78
MARKETING DIRECTOR	—	Huyck Corp. (Paper making ind.).	U.K.	Degree level, bus. segment, qualification, English + other European lang.	J.W. Morris, Huyck Ltd., Thame Way, Thame, Oxford, England.	INT'L 4-65-78
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE	\$20,000 tax free + benefits	The Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania.	Tanzania	Qualified Account, manage. exp. prof. in Africa, from 30.	E.H. Simpson, Ref. F7723, Chambers & Lybrand ASS. Ltd., Stanley House, White St., London EC2V 7PU.	INT'L 4-65-78
SENIOR BUYER	£512,000 + benefits	Major Dutch Int'l Group (construction).	Netherlands (Int'l)	Int'l procurement, exp. travel, constr. ind., 20-40.	P.S. Lewis, Marley Hughes Group, 2/3 Curzon St., London EC2V 7AR.	INT'L 5-65-78
PROJECT MANAGER	£15,000 tax free + benefits	(Road Construction)	Nigeria	35-45, civil engineer, overseas exp. 25m major contracts.	Ref. 241/RW/07, D.J. Wareham, Marley Hughes & Kirby Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4JW.	INT'L 4-65-78
DIRECTEUR DE DIFFUSION	FF 150,000 +	Im. Asilda (Prod. à Partir)	Paris	Form. Sup., exp. dir., diffusion internationale de film, Français + Anglais.	Ref. 004178 Ex. J.P. Vella, Bernard Wiel Consultants, 1, rue Baroin, 75263 Paris Cedex 06.	INT'L 4-65-78

Autos, Planes and Boats

Swiss to Vote on Barring All Motors Once a Month

By Hanns Neuerbourg

BURGDORF, Switzerland, May 4 (AP)—A spokesman of Switzerland's largest automobile association warns that the Swiss "would become the village idiots of Europe." A front-page headline of a motoring weekly asks, "Is poor Albania our model?" And in parliament a deputy cautioned that the project might not be compatible with human rights conventions.

The comments concern an environmentalist draft amendment to the Constitution that would radically change the Swiss scene twelve times a year if it wins approval in a national referendum on May 28. It would ban on one Sunday every month all private motorizing, all private motorboats and aircraft on and over Swiss territory.

The project is being pushed by a woman and eight men, all in their mid-twenties, who propose that the Swiss become international pacemakers in the search for new qualities of life.

It would affect more than two million cars, motorbikes, mopeds, motorboats and sports planes privately registered in this country of a population of 6.2 million. It would also affect part of the 50 million foreign-licensed cars that cross into the area every year.

More Quiet, Rest

"But it would help all those who want more quiet and rest, more kindness," said Hansjörg Wittwer, 26, a communication specialist and president of the nine-member committee. The group has collected 113,000 signatures to put the issue to a national vote under the Swiss system of direct democracy.

The "Burgdorf initiative," named because the nine authors are graduates of the technical school here, dates back to 1973 Middle East war and the Arab oil embargo which triggered bans on Sunday driving in some European countries. In Switzerland, three car-free Sundays at that time created "almost a kind of national euphoria," according to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung newspaper, with bicyclists riding on autorails and horses trotting through downtown Zurich.

"We felt that should be a regular institution," Mr. Wittwer said. "Our teachers encouraged us and contributed 800 francs, about \$420, to get us started in our drive." Their main aim is not to save energy but rather to bring "greater awareness of true life values."

The response has exceeded Mr. Wittwer's expectations. The signatures were collected within a year, more than double the number required to force a referendum, and

polls have given the Burgdorfers an edge.

The federal government has urged rejection, arguing that the initiative would curb civil liberties in a way that is justified only in emergencies. A majority in parliament also has opposed the project although there were supporters in every party except the Communists. The Communists charged that the proposal would result in a "discrimination that would set us back by a century."

The government has also warned of diplomatic complications. International treaties would have to be revised if private planes were to be banned from flying over Switzerland. A longtime controversy would be revived over territorial boundaries in Lake Constance, bordered also by West Germany and Austria.

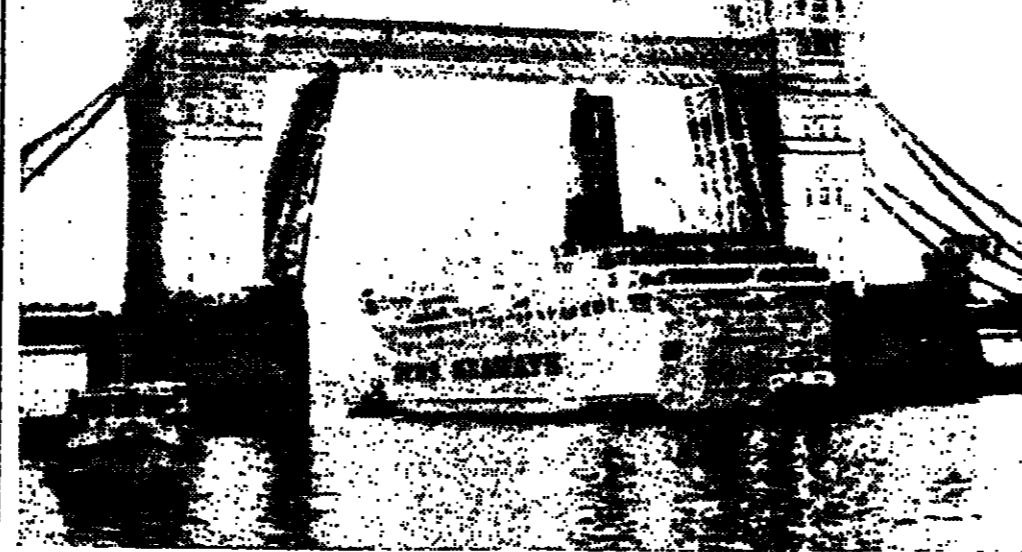
But the government especially believes that the proposal would seriously harm the tourist trade, in which revenues from foreigners total 5.5 billion francs (\$2.8 billion) a year. "How would we look abroad if we have to tell travelers Switzerland is closed today," asked Werner Kaempfen, director of the national tourist office.

Tourist Attraction

Mr. Wittwer argued that the project could become a tourist attraction. "For a tourist from Tokyo, for instance, a car-free Sunday would be a sensation." Transit travelers "who cause only costs, noise and accidents" could have their cars taken through Switzerland by the federal railways under a lucrative piggy-back arrangement, he suggested. "Approval of the initiative would certainly help us," agreed a high official of the railways which had a deficit of almost 700 million francs last year.

The country's two large automobile associations, with a combined membership of almost a million, are worried about the sympathetic response to the Burgdorf initiative. "Private car traffic is one of the greatest achievements of the 20th century," said an editorial in the Touring Gazette of the Grisons, the canton where all motor vehicles were banned until 1927. "We would be the village idiots of Europe," said touring club spokesman Helmut Reimann.

Sympathizers of the Burgdorfers say that the odds are against them. Campaign funds are limited although cash donations have been made by about 10,000 persons. Privately, campaign organizers admit, they would be more confident if the proposal were for six car-free Sundays instead of 12.



MAIDEN VOYAGE—The M.S. Dame Anglia comes through Tower Bridge in London while making its inaugural passage up the River Thames. The Danish ship, which will sail between Harwich and Esbjerg, will be able to accommodate 1,249 passengers and 470 cars.

Obituaries

Bill Downs, 63, Broadcast Journalist

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI)—Iaohn City Times in 1933 after graduation from Texas Christian University.

He joined the Associated Press in

Lady Guinness Dies in Fall

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Lady Henrietta Guinness, 35-year-old brewery heiress, yesterday fell to her death from the aqueduct Ponte Delle Torri, near her home at Spoleto, Italy, the British Press Association said.

A spokesman at the British Foreign Office said: "We understand she took her own life." She reportedly was receiving treatment for depression.

Lady Guinness quit London society two years ago, when she inherited £5 million (\$9.25 million). She was married to an Italian, medical student Luigi Marinoni.

Paul L. Martin

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI)—Paul Logan Martin, 65, who retired late last year as political editor of U.S. News & World Report, died today of cancer. Born in Fort Worth, Mr. Martin began his career as a reporter for the Ok-

1937 and was transferred to its New York City bureau in 1940. He helped set up the service's first report for broadcast subscribers. He rejoined the Army Signal Corps in 1942, leaving service in 1946 with the rank of major in the U.S. Air Force. His first postwar job was with the Los Angeles Examiner. He joined U.S. News & World Report in 1963.

1937 and was transferred to its New York City bureau in 1940. He helped set up the service's first report for broadcast subscribers. He rejoined the Army Signal Corps in 1942, leaving service in 1946 with the rank of major in the U.S. Air Force. His first postwar job was with the Los Angeles Examiner. He joined U.S. News & World Report in 1963.

Elsie Prizer

FULLERTON, Calif., May 4 (UPI)—Elsie Prizer, 90, Queen of the Tournament of Roses Parade in 1906, died yesterday.

"Girls weren't chosen on the basis of beauty, talent and poise in those days," she once said. "If they were, I never would have won."

Sari Kurthi

BUDAPEST, May 4 (AP)—Sari Kurthi, 104, the grande dame of the Hungarian stage, died here, the news agency MTI reported today.

After beginning her career in 1894, Mrs. Kurthi joined Budapest's Vigzinhaz Theater and, at 99, played the Duchess of York in a television production on Richard III.

By Stanley Meisler

Historian Suggests Shift on Guernica

Sees Bombing Ordered by Franco, Not Nazis

MADRID, May 4—A Spanish historian has reached the tentative conclusion that Franco bore more responsibility than Nazi Germany for one of the most infamous acts of the Spanish Civil War—the bombing destruction of Guernica.

Through his study of German archives, the historian, Angel Vinas of the University of Alcalá, has concluded that the planes of the German Condor Legion, which destroyed the Basque town in an act that shocked the world, were under the direct command of Franco.

But, according to Mr. Vinas, the final proof of direct responsibility lies in the Spanish government's military archives of the civil war. These are still secret. Mr. Vinas and other historians have asked the post-Franco government of King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suárez to open the archives, but so far there has been no response.

"I do not know what the archives will show," Mr. Vinas said in a recent interview. "Perhaps they will show that Franco did not know anything about Guernica."

Moral Responsibility

But it is obvious that Mr. Vinas is convinced that the Spanish archives will not exonerate Franco from at least the moral responsibility for the destruction of Guernica. The German planes were under his orders during the war.

Waves of German Heinkels, Junkers and Messerschmitts of the Condor Legion dropped 100,000 pounds of bombs on Guernica on April 26, 1937, in the first attempt in history to destroy an undefended town from the air and terrorize the civilian population. Perhaps 1,000 persons died—estimates vary widely—and the demoralized Basques of northern Spain soon surrendered to the armies of Franco.

It has long been accepted by many historians that the Condor Legion was testing saturation-bombing techniques used later by the German Luftwaffe during World War II. During the dictatorship of Franco, Spanish historians insisted that Franco was informed of the raid only afterward and became enraged at the Germans for doing it on their own.

This version is disputed by Mr. Vinas.

"The records show," he said, "that Franco was in very direct and very intense contact with the Condor Legion." Mr. Vinas has outlined the evidence for his conclusions in an article published in the Spanish magazine Historia 16 on the 41st anniversary of the bombing.

Hitler, according to Mr. Vinas, sent the Condor Legion to Spain

with the understanding that it would act only in coordination with Franco's army, not on its own. A dispute over this coordination arose a few weeks before the bombing of Guernica. Franco had asked the legion to transfer a few of its planes from the northern to the central front. Gen. Hugo Sperrle, commander of the legion, refused, for he believed that the transfer violated the terms of the original German-Spanish agreement.

According to the German archives, Gen. Sperrle wrote Franco:

"I have strict orders to use the Condor Legion only as a block in accordance with your instructions which were the conditions [under] which the Condor Legion ... was put at [your] disposition..."

Mr. Vinas, in his article, cites this document as evidence of the legion's "direct dependence on Franco."

"The use of the German aviation," Mr. Vinas said, "depended on orders emanating from the generalissimo."

In short, Mr. Vinas contends, although Gen. Sperrle and the Franco command in an attempted cover-up, even from Gen. Sperrle's superior in Berlin, was further evidence of the close relationship between Franco's generals and the Condor Legion during the war.

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As the French say, "Ce qui peut le

plus peut le moins." (That which can do a lot can also do a little.)



FIAT

Ethnic Effects on Diplomacy

President Carter's proposal to lift the ban on shipping arms to Turkey was sustained by the narrowest of margins in the House International Relations Committee — and might have failed had one representative's plane been on time. The plan, which must have the endorsement of both houses of Congress, is thus clearly headed for a severe legislative struggle.

Whether Turkey should receive more of the weapons that it used to take a substantial part of Cyprus before that island's fate is resolved is a very legitimate question. So is the effect of Mr. Carter's plane-package program upon the strategic, political and economic aspects of the Middle East, which also touched off a congressional battle.

However, in both cases, a good deal of attention centers on ethnic political considerations in the United States — on the reactions of U.S. voters of Greek or Jewish extraction, who outnumber Turks and Arabs considerably. This is a fact of life in the United States. A land composed so largely of immigrants of diverse roots must be affected, in its diplomacy, by those roots. German-Americans, for example, had their impact upon Washington's stand during the Franco-Prussian War and, at least through the political campaigns of 1916, on diplomacy during World War I. Irish-Americans, similarly, strongly influenced U.S. positions with respect to Ireland's war for independence.

Europe, too, has ethnic problems, but they differ from those of the United States. Many

Basques want independence from Spain and many Hungarians want the part of Romania they inhabit re-attached to Hungary. There is a Scottish Nationalist party in the United Kingdom — although it has suffered serious losses in recent voting. And the Corsicans who gave France its Bonaparte dynasty would like one of their own.

People in the U.S. who keep in touch with affairs in their former homelands usually do not want to return there, or create on North American soil a colony. Often they, or their fathers, came to the United States to escape intolerable conditions. It is frequently the second or third generation that resists assimilation most strenuously and turns back emotionally to the lands whence their family line originated. This can have its effect upon Washington's diplomacy, especially to the extent that elected members of Congress control it. And sometimes this effect may be regrettable from a national point of view.

But it would be wrong to assume that U.S. diplomacy must necessarily be dominated by ethnicism. When the chips are down the national interest usually controls — as it did in two world wars and in the main outlines of Washington's policy since 1945. The United States is subject to appeals based on ethnicism, and it does respond. That is a fact of national life. But the nation also responds to other appeals, of interest or moral quality, and in the long run they are almost always the most effective.

Duty in the West Bank

Large principles tend to be tested in small incidents. In the Middle East today, we can think of no more important principle than Israel's respect for the human rights of the Arab population of the occupied West Bank.

Every proposed peace plan envisions a degree of trust between Arab and Jew in that disputed area. We are heartened therefore to learn that Israel's Defense Minister, Ezer Weizman, has dealt sternly with some senior army commanders who recently violated the principle and further embarrassed their government by trying to suppress the facts.

The incident occurred seven weeks ago at Beit Jalla, near Jerusalem, a few days after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Israeli soldiers dispersing a demonstration against the invasion entered a school and threw tear-gas grenades into a classroom whose windows

they had ordered shut. Many pupils jumped from the second story in flight and 12 were injured. The community complained and foreign correspondents reported the event. But military spokesmen vehemently denied it, prompting some Israelis to denounce Western reporters for spreading false "horror stories."

Having finally learned the truth, Weizman this week removed the military commander in the West Bank, a brigadier general, for not investigating the complaints. A lieutenant colonel and a major are to be prosecuted for exceeding their authority and violating standing orders.

Tensions may be unavoidable in such a volatile region but that is precisely why the Israeli follow-up is so admirable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Widening Attack on Apartheid

The new restriction on trade with South Africa now making its way through the legislative process represents a growing force in U.S. politics. No longer is opposition to apartheid merely a minority cause or a campus issue or, as Pretoria often claims, a policy whose support is confined pretty much to administration figures who plug it, naively or cynically as the case may be. On the contrary, it is coming to represent a genuine popular movement commanding its own congressional base.

So it is that the House Banking Committee, hardly a collection of bleeding hearts, has just approved what would be the first congressional curb on economic ties with South Africa. Drafted by Rep. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., the amendment would prohibit the Export-Import Bank, a government agency that facilitates U.S. trade, from financing exports to South Africa unless the President deems — and the Congress agrees — that Pretoria is making "significant" progress toward the elimination of apartheid.

We are not enamored of the idea of economic sanctions against South Africa. They are a blunt weapon, pressing on both whites responsible for repression and whites seeking reform, on blacks who welcome that pressure as a move against apartheid and on blacks

who see it as an invitation to harsher racial confrontation. Thus they lead to hardship for blacks as well as whites.

There is also the question, raised in the Senate Banking Committee, of why South Africa alone should be singled out for its internal defects. The administration, we note, did not support this amendment. It objects even to well-meaning congressional restrictions on executive flexibility, and it does not wish to encourage political amendments to economic bills.

The political meaning of the Tsongas amendment is nonetheless clear. The U.S. public's consciousness of apartheid is being raised. From the administration, the idea has spread to Congress that U.S. relations with South Africa will inevitably deteriorate further if Pretoria is not seen to be moving with all deliberate speed to alter the nature of a system virtually everyone in the U.S. regards as an abomination and as a temptation to society-wide violence.

Many in South Africa seem to feel their country can tough it out: circumvent or survive the Carter administration and find more "understanding" for apartheid elsewhere in the U.S. body politic. The Tsongas amendment says South Africa is wrong.

WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Torture in Italy

For newspaper readers and television viewers in Britain, the kidnap of Aldo Moro has sunk to a background item. Familiar, unresolved, on-going.

For Signor Andreotti, the Prime Minister of Italy, the agony is no less intense than it was at the beginning ... If anything, it is worse. The steady drip, drip, drip of messages supposedly written by the wretched 62-year-old president of the Christian Democrats, Aldo Moro, keep up the torture ...

As the clamor for clemency of some kind

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 5, 1903

NEW YORK — The Commercial Advertiser is sure that Grover Cleveland does not want to be President again, but does hope that he will lead in the expulsion of the Bryanites from the Democratic party. "There can be no peace in the household, no character in the family, till this turbulent unregenerate element is kicked out. A compromise will do no good, nothing but a complete separation will work a cure and Grover Cleveland is the man for the job."

Fifty Years Ago

May 5, 1928

PARIS — With the start of a special new airplane service across the Channel, the New York Herald can now be read in London at virtually the same time it is perused by readers in Paris. After experimental trips beginning May 1, which were much hampered by storm and fog, the service got under way yesterday. The paper was taken from the presses to Le Bourget, left at 5:30, arrived at 8:30 and were at the main hotels within the hour.

From the *Daily Mail* (London).



Inside USSR, Sun Doesn't Rise in Moscow

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "For us Georgians, the sun does not rise in the east, but in the north, in Russia," declared Edward Chevardze, former chief of the Georgian KGB and now head of the Communist party and boss of the Caucasian republic.

But another Georgian, Vladimir Javania, did not agree. And to protest the Russification of his nation, he planted three home-made bombs in official buildings in Tbilisi, the capital of the republic. The damage was insignificant and no one was hurt in the explosions, but Javania was sentenced to death and executed — so that the sun could continue to rise in the north.

But only until April 16. That day, 5,000 young workers and students marched angrily through the center of Tbilisi and demonstrated for four hours in front of the headquarters of the Communist party Central Committee. The party met there to discuss the draft of a new constitution. And the demonstrators were there to take part in the discussion, specifically to say "nyet" — in Russian so that these gentlemen could understand it clearly — to a plan to drop the old constitution's Paragraph 137, the one which made the Georgian language the official language of the Georgian republic.

Children

The demonstrators did not wait very long. Just as photos of the leading imprisoned Georgian dissidents, and that of the recently executed Javania, began to appear among the crowd, Chevardze interrupted the central committee meeting and addressed the demonstrators: "My dear children, what is it that you want?"

"We are not your children," the leaders of the demonstration replied, "and we want to speak our own language."

A few hours later

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The Soviet Union is the world's last empire still untouched by the process of decolonization. And the longer it takes to get in motion, the more complicated it becomes. Moscow is burdened with the weight of empires on various levels.

Internally, nationalist opposition is much more dangerous than, for instance, intellectual dissidence, which is easily isolated and neutral.

Naturally, calm was quickly restored. Yet, the day's events were another episode of Baltic resistance, after the riots of 1956 in Lithuania following the Hungarian rebellion and after the outbreak of anger sparked by the death of Roman Talanta in 1972. Talanta set himself afire on a public square in Vilnius to protest the Russification of Lithuania.

Why in Kiev?

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For the Armenians and Azerbaijanis

For the Armenians and Azerbaijanis, street demonstrations were not even necessary. Before any mass protest could be organized in Yerevan, capital of Armenia, or Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, the authorities went over the drafts of their constitutions and proclaimed the national language those of the respective national languages.

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After Years of Suspicion

U.S., Hungary Ties Seen As Detente Success Story

By Michael Dobbs

BUDAPEST (UPI)—Once an expression of the sullen animosities of the cold war, relations between the United States and Hungary are now being hailed as one of the successes of detente.

For years, the mutual suspicion was symbolized by the stubborn figure of the late Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, who took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Budapest after Soviet troops crushed the 1956 Hungarian uprising, and remained for 15 years.

Today there is a different symbol of U.S.-Hungarian relations. St. Stephen's crown, regarded by many Hungarians as the embodiment of their country's 1,000-year-old nationhood, is on display in Budapest's National Museum after being locked for more than 20 years in the vaults of Fort Knox.

Favored Status

Soon after its return Washington announced that it was ready to grant most-favored-nation trading status to Hungary. Last Thursday the House Ways and Means Committee approved the administration proposal. Until now Romania and Poland have been the only Communist nations extended most-favored-nation status by the United States.

That U.S.-Hungarian relations can get steadily better while U.S.-Soviet relations have been getting steadily worse is partly a tribute to the political skills of the Hungarian leader and Communist party chief, Janos Kadar. It is also a product of new U.S. policies toward Eastern Europe, aimed at encouraging the more liberal and independent governments within the Soviet bloc.

In Budapest, the opening toward the West is viewed as part of a general attempt to reconcile the Hungarian people to Communism. Mr. Kadar, who often invokes the slogan, "He who is not against us is for us," has devoted his career to obliterating the memory of how he was installed with the backing of Soviet tanks in November, 1956.

Working for Acceptance

"One thing you must realize about Kadar," says a Hungarian journalist who knows him well, "is that he is a very sensitive man who never forgets anything. For the last 20 years, he has been working to be accepted by the people who once condemned him, including Western politicians."

Mr. Kadar's recipe for giving socialism a more acceptable face has been based on a gradual easing of central controls over intellectual life, travel abroad and the economy. Since the unobtrusive introduction of the so-called New Economic Mechanism in 1968, individual factories have geared their production to the demands of the market rather than to dictates of a central plan.

U.S. diplomats say that, given the constraints imposed by the Soviet Union, Hungary is doing as much as can reasonably be expected in allowing free emigration. "Basically anyone who really wants to get out does get out— even if it occasionally takes some time. All the family reunification cases that we have raised with the government have been settled," said an embassy official.

A big factor in Mr. Kadar's success has been his ability to per-

suade the Kremlin that his liberalization program is not merely in Hungary's best interests but in the Soviet Union's as well.

The new U.S. policy toward Eastern Europe is attributed in Budapest to the influence of the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and his doctrine of "political polycentrism." The U.S. administration is now believed to be cultivating its relations with individual Warsaw Pact countries, rather than negotiating over their heads with Moscow.

Mr. Brzezinski, who was born in Poland and has a keen interest in Eastern European affairs, evidently believes that countries like Hungary and Poland should be treated according to their distinctive national characteristics and not merely as members of a monolithic Soviet-led bloc. Thus it was noticeable that Hungary virtually escaped U.S. criticism at the Belgrade conference reviewing implementation of the 1975 Helsinki declaration, while Czechoslovakia was severely attacked.

The negotiations over most-favored-nation status provided an illustration of Hungary's newfound freedom of action within the bloc. For several years, the Hungarians were obliged to follow Moscow's lead in refusing to give a formal guarantee that they would allow free emigration as required by the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the U.S. Trade Act. It was argued that this amounted to an attempt to interfere in internal affairs.

Now, however, they have felt confident enough to agree to a vaguely worded compromise, undertaking to deal flexibly with emigration cases in the spirit of Helsinki. Moscow does not appear to have objected.

Hungarian officials believe that the cutting of U.S. import duties by as much as 50 per cent under most-favored-nation status will lead to a big increase in trade. Hungary's prosperity depends on being able to sell abroad.

Amid all the euphoria about the improvement in relations between Washington and Budapest, there are also some ominous signs. The honeymoon has so far managed to survive the deterioration in East-West relations, but few Hungarian politicians believe it can do so indefinitely.

They are particularly uneasy about SALT. It is believed here that if the Soviet Union were to feel its security in any way challenged, it would immediately seek to reimpose a monolithic orthodoxy on Eastern Europe.

One influential Hungarian commentator said, "The Soviets would restore all the old ideological controls, preventing us from pursuing many of our liberal policies. The hard-line faction in our leadership would be strengthened—and the first casualty would be good relations with the United States."

Kaunda to Visit Britain

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia will pay an official visit to Britain May 13-16 at the invitation of Prime Minister James Callaghan, the British government announced.

The average yearly meat consumption is 8.4 pounds, compared



PIONEER PROBES—An engineer in El Segundo, Calif., does some final work on two NASA Pioneer craft being prepared for a trip to Venus. The spacecraft, one to be launched May 20 and the other Aug. 7, will make a detailed study of the shrouded planet in an effort to help scientists better understand weather on the earth. Both craft are scheduled to arrive on Venus in early December.

Sharing of Wealth Splits Indonesia

By Henry Kamm

JAKARTA, (NYT)—Concrete office towers and imposing government buildings have sprung up in this boom-town capital and in other cities of Indonesia. Mercedes-Benz automobiles are commonplace, and the initials of Pierre Cardin are worn like a badge of new riches by sleek men and women in public places.

But Indonesia is again expected to fall short, this year by 2.7 million tons, in production of rice, the country's staff of life. This means that it will have to spend about a quarter of its foreign earnings from petroleum, the principal export, to buy rice abroad. Indonesia is the world's leading rice importer.

A recent study by a group of health and population experts, an Indonesian and two Americans, estimated that infant mortality on the island of Java, where more than 80 million of Indonesia's 135 million inhabitants live, was between 130 and 144 per 1,000, which is 30 to 40 times higher than in the West. The scientists estimated that one-fifth of the children born in Java do not reach 5 years of age.

60% Malnourished

Dr. Sjachroel Malasan, nutrition director at the Health Ministry, has estimated that 60 per cent of Indonesia's population is malnourished. The daily per-capita protein intake is estimated at less than the minimum 40 grams set by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Average daily protein consumption in the United States is about 100 grams.

The average yearly meat consumption is 8.4 pounds, compared

with 176 in the United States. An average Indonesian drinks about a pint of milk a year, roughly what an American drinks in a day, and eats only 11 eggs a year.

These statistics are known to few Indonesians. But in a nation where most people live at or below the poverty line, the gap between rich and poor is leading to increased questioning among intellectuals about the course of development. Many, perhaps the majority, have become disillusioned, and direct their feeling principally at the government of President Suharto, who has been in power since 1965.

It goes beyond the President, a former general, to all of the military, who have held the keys to power during his tenure, and to the businessmen who have reaped the profits from the extraction of

Nazi Slogans Found on Wall Of Death Camp

HANNOVER, West Germany, May 4 (AP)—Nazi slogans and swastikas were found on the wall surrounding the former Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, authorities announced today. A special commission was organized to investigate.

According to the Lower Saxony Interior Ministry, the slogans included "Sieg Heil," "Lift the Ban on Nazis," and "National Socialism Now." Officials said that they also found Nazi posters that contained the notation: "Nazis foreign branch," of Lincoln, Neb.

The Bergen-Belsen death camp was liberated by the British in the final days of World War II and is maintained as a memorial to the victims of Nazism.

Script Reinstated

OBERAMMERGAU, West Germany, May 4 (AP)—Defying a threatened boycott by U.S. Jews, town fathers have reversed an earlier decision and reinstated a script for the Passion Play, which critics have denounced as anti-Semitic because, they say, it implies that Jews share collective guilt for the crucifixion of Jesus.

The government's emphasis, however, is on development, based on the extraction of Indonesia's vast resources, in the expectation that each extraction operation will serve as a center of local development as well as of foreign exchange. The critics do not consider this program socially oriented enough. They regard it as more conducive to profiteering than to increasing the well-being of the people in the area.

The students' ideas tend to be

idealistic in a conservative nation that remains traumatized from the vast bloodletting that followed the 1965 Communist coup attempt.

Many students interviewed in the course of a 19-day visit advocated a Gandhian village-based development approach, with small-scale cottage industries to create jobs.

About a million young Indonesians come into the labor market each year.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1978

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Business Groups Hit UN Code

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP-DJ)—Extensive new disclosure rules for international corporations, proposed last year by a committee of the United Nations and enthusiastically backed by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, are beginning to arouse some opposition.

The International Chamber of Commerce and the International Organization of Employers, both business groups, said adoption of the proposed rules would be "premature." In a joint statement, they called for "a great deal more careful consideration by competent national and intergovernmental bodies as well as professional bodies."

The proposed rules are scheduled for consideration by the UN's Commission on Transnational Corporations at the meeting beginning May 16 in Vienna. The commission is debating a possible code of conduct for companies with operations in more than a single country.

While the UN has no direct authority over corporations, some analysts worry that its endorsement of the proposal would encourage individual countries to use it as a model for their own disclosure rules. Also, the UN's Secretary General already has called for an intergovernmental agreement on standards of accounting and disclosure.

U.S. representatives will oppose adoption of the new rules, according to a spokesman for the U.S. mission to the UN. Detailed position papers on the proposal still are being written, she said, but "we don't like it."

The recommendations deal with both financial reporting and disclosure in such areas as labor practices, environmental policies, organizational structure and investment programs. U.S. accountants say the proposed financial reporting is patterned after present U.S. disclosure requirements, but is more comprehensive than the accounting rules of other countries. The nonfinancial information called for is much more extensive than currently is required to be made public in any country.

The purpose of the proposal is to "improve the availability and comparability of information presented in the general purpose reports of transnational corporations," said Mr. Waldheim in endorsing the committee report. This is necessary to the UN commission's study of the effect of multinational companies on economic development and international relations, he said.

National accounting organiza-

U.S. to Oppose Plan in Vienna

tions have for years been working toward greater standardization of bookkeeping rules. The International Accounting Standards Committee, which is made up of various national professional groups, has issued a variety of recommendations with this goal.

The chamber also said it was "deeply concerned" at the possibility that multinational companies might have to meet reporting requirements that were more extensive than the rules applied to strictly national companies. This would put the multinationals at a competitive disadvantage, the chamber said. Moreover, it added, the cost

Hoechst Pre-Tax Net Off 25% in the First Quarter

FRANKFURT, May 4 (AP-DJ)—Pre-tax earnings of Hoechst dropped to 157 million Deutsche

marks in the first quarter, down 25 percent from the year-ago quarter, and were 9-percent below the average 1977 quarter, chairman Rolf Sammet reported today.

Following last year's equally disappointing results—when world group net fell 48 percent to 304 million DM—Mr. Sammet said he saw "no indication that 1978 would be any better." Overcapacity in certain sectors, such as fibers and bulk plastics, as well as the impact of the steep climb in the value of the mark on Hoechst's market share at home and in foreign markets continue to pose severe problems, he said.

The price here closed at \$173.60-\$174 an ounce.

The strong performance was considered particularly important in view of the releases from official gold holdings now coming onto the market. The Reserve Bank of India is shortly expected to announce the results of the first of seven auctions from its gold stocks. Some 2.4 million ounces are expected to be sold.

On May 23, the United States will hold the first of at least six monthly auctions of 300,000 ounces of gold as part of an effort to reduce its huge trade deficit and defend the dollar.

A total of 524,800 ounces of gold were sold at the IMF's monthly auction in Washington yesterday for an average price of \$170.40 an ounce. The sale raised \$67 million for a trust fund for developing countries.

He singled out fibers and plastics as the two most distressed areas.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Auto Imports to U.S. Fall 9.4%

Sales of auto imports in the United States fell 9.4 percent in April from record year-earlier levels, the first drop since August 1976 and the apparent result of a series of steep price increases the major importers have taken on their cars recently. Faced by record deliveries of domestically built models up 9.2 percent from the year-ago month at 1.04 million units—total April sales rose 5.5 percent. Foreign-car sales were down almost 13 percent at 179,500 units. Toyota, the top-selling import, showed a sales decline in the first four months of 12.3 percent. Datsun's sales were off 13.2 percent. Honda's were down 3.9 percent and Volkswagen's were off 25.6 percent. British Leyland showed a 27-percent decline and Renault 38.3 percent.

Leyland Shutdown Threatens Sales

British Leyland's shutdown of an auto body and components plant at Castle Bromwich because of three unofficial disputes could be a major blow to hopes of re-stocking dealers' inventories, depleted by record sales two months ago. The disputes, which caused the furloughing of 4,000 workers Wednesday for lack of materials, could halve production of the nationalized company's leading car models in the Birmingham and Coventry area and idle many more workers. Two of the disputes involve 56 tool fitters and 18 building maintenance workers who have objected to appointment of two foremen they regard as unqualified. The third dispute is over a personnel grading issue involving a dozen mechanics. Because of the disputes, 1,400 engineering workers at the plant refused to cross picket lines and trucks bring-

ing supplies of materials were turned away. Unless the disputes are settled quickly, lay-offs of car assembly workers could begin next week. This could hit Leyland's efforts to recover its domestic auto market share which slumped in April to 20 from 31 percent in March.

Du Pont, Conoco Plan Joint Venture

Du Pont has signed a letter of intent with Continental Oil calling for them to form an oil and natural gas exploration partnership in Texas. The proposed joint venture calls for a total \$130-million expenditure over a five year period. The proposed partnership, called Conoco-Du Pont Exploration, would be operated by Continental and owned two-thirds by Continental and one-third by Du Pont. Final agreement on the venture is expected by July 1. Du Pont says.

Squibb Drug Reduces Blood Pressure

Human studies of a Squibb Corp. drug have shown successful reduction in blood pressure, the company reports. The drug was tested in 12 patients for three to 24 weeks at Boston University Medical Center. Researchers noted that all patients exhibited a "marked fall" in blood pressure. Six had essentially high blood pressure, without specific cause, and six had renosclerotic high blood pressure. Squibb research was focused on developing a compound that specifically acts on the presumed cause of high blood pressure traceable to kidney problems. The fact that the drug, named Captopril, works on both types of hypertension is considered quite significant.

Distribution System an Impenetrable Maze

Red Tape Still a Bar to Japan Importers

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP-DJ)—The complex Japanese distribution system is hindering the nation's efforts to cut its large trade surplus and frustrating foreign companies is likely to remain intact for some time.

According to the most frustrated foreign exporters, the system is an impenetrable maze devised by bureaucrats and businessmen in a conspiracy to protect domestic companies. "Japan is an extremely protectionist nation," says Bruce Jenkins, the Canadian ambassador to Japan. "Access to the market is out the toughest in the world, and when you get in, you run into a distribution system that bogs the mind."

But with widely publicized port-promotion plans by the Japanese government and its promises to open its market to foreign products in an effort to forestall relatively protectionist measures, Japan has finally lowered some of its major barriers. Officials also have vowed to build so-called non-tariff barriers—the bureaucratic red tape used in importing goods into Japan, to relax foreign exchange controls and provide more financing and dispatching missions abroad.

But foreign producers still will have to negotiate the sometimes-tortuous distribution trail that abounds with a wide range of wholesalers, other middlemen and retailers supplying a myriad of tiny retail shops. "The system is so complicated that nobody can understand it unless they have a Japanese partner," says Charles Wilson, chairman of the small business committee of the American Chamber of Commerce here.

Yet the system has its defenders. Analysts say the system is needed by most Japanese companies, which typically operate with little equity capital and much debt. Manufacturers supply goods to wholesalers in return for promises of relatively low prices. U.S. manufacturers tend to rely on price competitiveness and product satisfaction.

The seemingly inefficient distribution network also serves as a flexible make-work device, acting as a buffer to absorb excess workers and particularly those on the verge of retirement. Many observers expect this social role to increase as the current slowdown in Japan's economic growth shrinks employment in manufacturing.

According to government figures, the number of retailers employing four or fewer workers more than doubled between 1964 and 1976 to 1.4 million outlets. During the same period, the number of small-scale wholesalers rose more than 47 percent to 156,000. In 1976, 3.5 million workers were employed in various wholesale operations, and 5.6 million worked in retail outlets.

And, despite the success of some isolated arrangements, most Japanese business and government officials concede that formal and informal barriers have effectively discouraged imports into Japan.

"The Market Tells You" Analysts Assume Curtiss Lost Kennecott Battle

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT)—Shares of Curtiss-Wright started to decline yesterday as speculation spread through Wall Street that the New Jersey conglomerate had failed in its proxy fight for control of Kennecott Copper.

"It's our guess that Kennecott won," said E. F. Hutton & Co. in an advisory report telephoned to its institutional sales force across the country.

If Curtiss-Wright had won, a leading broker remarked, "Kennecott shares would be up two or three points." Another said: "The market tells you that people think Curtiss-Wright lost."

The theory among Wall Street professionals is that Curtiss-Wright had failed to attract enough proxies to take control of Kennecott at the big copper company's tumultuous annual meeting Tuesday when the votes were cast.

The official tally for the biggest, most expensive proxy war in many years is not expected to be known for several weeks. Independent inspectors are already busy separating the votes cast for each side before searching for duplicate votes with the latest dates to determine which will be accepted.

Kennecott has some 33 million shares, with each one valid for one vote, but in most proxy fights at least 15 percent of the shares are never voted. Wall Street professionals said that in this instance at least 20 percent of the shares were not voted—thus eliminating an estimated 6.6 million shares from the contest.

The unusually high percentage of the shares that apparently were not voted this time were believed to be in the hands of foreign investors who were reluctant to vote for either side, possibly because of confusion over the repeated charges and countercharges by both sides in the struggle for control.

Based on this estimate, Kennecott would need a simple majority of the remaining 26.4 million shares.

There was some speculation that Kennecott directors—widely regarded as the cream of American business—spoke with a number of big Kennecott shareholders to solicit proxies with hints that they might be amenable to a takeover at some future point by a more acceptable company. Frank Milliken, chairman, said at the annual meeting that the company was willing to "examine" merger proposals and investments from outside sources.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Up 1.3%

Gain Is Biggest Since End-'74

One positive sign was a minuscule 0.1-percent increase in intermediate foods and feeds after a whopping 5.4-percent jump in the previous month. However, "crude" product at the beginning stages of process, including meat, up 2.5 percent, sharply higher than the 1.6-percent gain in March and the seventh consecutive monthly advance in this category.

Stocks Narrowly Lower After Early NYSE Selloff

NEW YORK, May 4 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange struggled uphill most of the day after an early sharp selloff to close modestly lower in active trading.

National Semiconductor gained 1% to 25%.

Sears Roebuck eased 1% to 39%.

J.C. Penney lost 1% to 39%.

F.W. Woolworth fell 1% to 20% but Carter Hawley Hale added 1% to 18%.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off more than 11 points in early trading, closed off 4.42 at 824.41.

Declining issues led advances 780-to-681 after leading by a 4-to-1 margin earlier.

Volume totaled 37.52 million shares, little changed from 37.54 million yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in heavy trading with the index up 0.72 to 138.79.

In the new background, more major banks joined in raising their prime rates 1% to 8% percent as a result of credit tightening by the Federal Reserve last week. After

The overall finished goods index stood at 191.4 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that goods that cost \$191.40 last month were priced at \$100 in 1967. Besides food, the department said consumer durables, such as automobiles, appliances and furniture, rose rapidly.

In an unusual note, the department said the wholesale cost of jewelry accounted for about 0.3 percent of the overall April increase, which partly reflected the increase in gold prices during late 1977 and this year.

The department said wholesale prices at the intermediate level, which are goods that need more processing before they are ready

Market Holidays

Stock exchanges, banks and businesses were closed Thursday in France, West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands for Ascension Day.

Arab Group Bids to Buy Commonwealth Oil Plant

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT)—An Arab group that has offered to purchase a Canadian-based oil refinery is quietly discussing purchase of a controlling interest in a Puerto Rican refinery of the troubled Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. This represents the first serious effort by an Arab company to acquire control of refineries located near and directly serving the U.S. market.

Roger Tamraz, chairman of First Arabian Corp., a Luxembourg-chartered holding company controlled by Middle East investors, confirmed in an interview that he had discussed the possibility of buying into Commonwealth Oil, which has refining operations and petrochemical plants in Puerto Rico and which has filed for court protection under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Last month, First Arabian made an offer to purchase Come-by-Chance, a 100,000 barrel-a-day refinery in Newfoundland owned by Shaeen Natural Resources. The refinery was declared bankrupt two years ago, and debts were recently estimated at \$600 million. The offer, the details of which are secret, is still being considered by Canadian officials, who rejected an earlier offer by a U.K. concern.

Mr. Tamraz confirmed he had approached the Commonwealth refinery in Puerto Rico with executives of Tesoro Petroleum, which is Commonwealth's largest single shareholder with 36.7 percent. Commonwealth spokesmen would not comment and efforts to obtain comment from Tesoro representatives were unsuccessful.

Platt's Oilgram News, a trade journal, reported in March that negotiations were under way for the possible sale of Commonwealth to E. F. Hutton Triad, which includes the brokerage concern of E. F. Hutton and the Triad-Naft interests of the Khashoggi brothers of Saudi

Arabia. They could not be reached for comment and Mr. Tamraz declined that he and the Khashoggi were jointly negotiating for Commonwealth.

First Arabian Corp., established in 1974 by Mr. Tamraz, owns, among other things, 76.7 percent of Commonwealth Bank of Detroit. It is a syndicate made up of wealthy Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabians including Prince Abdullah bin Mousa, a member of the Saudi ruling family.

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One reason for the borrowing is to tell the currency market that we won't let the Canadian dollar go too far. We need the backing to be credible. We don't want undue pressure on the dollar," he said.

As previously reported, Canada has a \$2.5 billion standby credit arranged through a group of Canadian banks and has arranged for loans totaling 1.5 billion Deutsche marks.

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The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 60 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You don't notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants—but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York).

Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 32nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group (\$4.2 billion in assets; \$433.4 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of December 31, 1977), we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York).

U.K.-U.S. Air Collaboration Eyed

LONDON. May 4 (AP-DJ)—offer very large potential rewards. Collaboration with a U.S. aircraft for Rolls-Royce, Leslie Murphy, manufacturer in the development of a new commercial airliner would

He also reported that the holding company for the state's interest in nationalized firms has a consolidated net profit before extraordinary items of £15.8 million last year, down from £23.8 million. Sales rose to £5.5 billion from £2.75 billion.

Mr. Murphy estimated that collaboration in a major U.S. aircraft project would produce four times as many jobs for the U.K. engine maker as would participation in a solely European arrangement. He said that Rolls-Royce had discussions with both Boeing and McDonnell Douglas about the possibility of supplying engines for new airliners. In both cases, he added, talks involve possible U.K. participation in the manufacture of airframes, with some proposals involving U.K. suppliers accounting for "half the cost of the airplane."

U.K. participation in the manufacture of airframe components would be carried out by subsidiaries of British Aerospace, another state-owned holding company, and not Rolls-Royce, however.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Affiliated Supermarkets

3rd Quarter 1978

Revenue..... 167.20 192.60

Profits..... 1.27 loss 0.85 loss

9 months

Revenue..... 588.30 706.60

Profits..... 6.11 loss 14.7 loss

General Dynamics

1st Quarter 1978

Revenue..... 662.10 678.40

Profits..... 19.80 18.90

Per Share..... 1.86 1.73

LTV Corp.

1st Quarter 1978

Revenue..... 1,240.40 1,110.00

Profits..... 25.0 loss 3.60 loss

Northwest Airlines

1st Quarter 1978

Revenue..... 275.60 238.60

Profits..... 16.56 12.16

Per Share..... 0.77 0.56

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 4

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